

bank, corporation or persons, person or persons, pretending to exercise corporate powers, shall not be released by such judgment from their debts and liabilities to the same; but it shall be the duty of the court rendering such judgment to appoint one or more trustees to take charge of the books and assets of the same; to sue for and collect all debts due such bank or banks, corporation or corporations, person or persons, pretending to exercise corporate powers, and to sell and dispose of all property owned by such bank or banks, corporation or corporations, person or persons, pretending to exercise corporate powers, or held by others for its or their use, and the proceeds of the debts when collected, and of the property when sold, to apply as may hereafter be directed by law to the payment of the debts of such bank or banks, corporation or corporations, or persons, pretending to exercise corporate powers; provided further, that the notes of any such bank or banks, corporation or corporations, or others pretending to exercise corporate powers shall at all times be received in payment of any debts due the same.

Sec. 9. That such trustees shall give bond with good and sufficient security, in a penalty to be prescribed by the court or determined by law, conditioned to diligently and faithfully collect the debts due such bank or banks, corporation or corporations, or persons, pretending to exercise corporate powers, and to sell or dispose of the property belonging to the same, and the proceeds when collected, to pay over as may hereafter by law be provided, however that the compensation allowed to such trustees shall be paid in preference to others, but shall in no case be chargeable upon the public treasury. Sec. 10. That if any trustee shall embezzle or convert to his own use, or fail to pay over to his successor in office, or to others, as may be directed by law any of the proceeds or assets of any such bank or banks, or other corporations, or person or persons, pretending to exercise corporate powers shall, upon indictment and conviction thereof, in addition to the payment of his bond, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two years, nor more than ten, for each and every offence.

Sec. 11. That the foregoing section of this act shall not, or any part thereof, be construed as to release any person or persons interested in, or any way connected with any such bank or banks, corporation or corporations, or person or persons, pretending to exercise corporate powers from his individual liabilities, for any fraud or mismanagement of the same.

Sec. 12. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

From the Raymond Gazette.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. Editor: Permit me through your paper to present this interesting and important subject to the members of the medical profession in this country.

Well regulated medical societies are certainly calculated to do immense good, in diffusing a knowledge of all new and important facts, which may be collected by each member of the society. Such an intercourse amongst physicians, is particularly desirable in this country, because no one mode of treating some of our most formidable and frequent diseases prevails, each doctor having his own treatment for fever, colitis &c; some rejecting quinine entirely in treatment of fevers, others using it in large doses, and regarding it as being purely sedative. The like discrepancy of opinion exists in relation to the use of calomel—some preferring large doses, other small ones; some giving it in all cases, directly with a view to its salivary effects; others regarding it as a poison which should be excluded from the Materia Medica. This evidently shows that physicians have no valuable authority on the treatment of diseases incident to this climate, on which they are willing to place entire reliance; and each appears to be groping his own way in search of truth.

This unfortunate difference of opinion on subjects of so much importance, both to the profession and to the community, calls for a speedy remedy; and, I am of opinion, that the remedy may be found in the establishing of free intercourse amongst physicians through properly conducted medical societies, each keeping a record of all the facts occurring under his observation, connected with the points on which there is discrepancy, and reporting them to the society, when they may be carefully compared, and, with scientific discussion, the question settled. By pursuing this course, the profession will very soon find themselves in possession of a correct pathology of diseases of the south, and be able to treat them on the most scientific and approved principles.

These are desiderata so much to be desired, that I have no doubt every physician who believes with me that they may be obtained through a system of friendly intercourse, and full discussion in the profession, will immediately devote attention to the subject of medical societies, and lend his aid to establishing them.

I have only enumerated a few of the reasons why I think we ought to have free intercourse amongst physicians. But if three fail to arouse the faculty to the importance of the subject, I will give them another paper containing my views in full.

A PHYSICIAN.

In the mammoth cave of Kentucky, fish without eyes are caught. How admirably nature adapts the inanimate world!

—Merrill. This—Whenever you see a fellow with a great deal of hair on his head, you may be sure there is a precious small quantity of brains within. Hair don't grow all on a rich soil.

From the Vicksburg Register of April 16th, 1836.

At a meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg, convened at the Court House of Warren County, on Wednesday the 13th inst., A. G. McNutt was called to the chair, and Alexander J. Fisher, appointed Secretary.

Mr. McNutt, chairman, arose and explained in part the object of the meeting, when repeated cries for S. S. Prouties called that gentleman forth, and a full history of the past and present condition of Texas was in glowing language given by him. Wm. H. Harst Esq., rose, and after some preliminary remarks, introduced the following resolutions, which being seconded by J. Guion, Esq., were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It is the solemn opinion of those who compose this assembly, that civil and religious liberty constitute the dearest and most inestimable rights of mankind, it is therefore the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that the citizens of Texas are justifiable in their opposition to Santa Anna, the Dictator, and would be inexorable should they forgetful of their sires, and the land which gave them birth, and the precepts with which they were imbued, quietly yield into the hands of a military despot the control of their personal freedom, and the direction of their religious faith. Whereas it is known to us that they were induced to emigrate to the land of their adoption from the freest country on the earth, with the purpose of spreading political regeneration than that of peopling a wilderness, and from inducements held out to them to become the farmers of a new and pure republic. And whereas the besotted and blind adulation of a single man, together with the laws and degraded state of the Mexican people, has disappointed these hopes, and reduced these emigrants to the necessity of struggle to maintain those homes free and secure from invasion, to which they were deceitfully and traitorously invited.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the emigrants from the United States, now in Texas, battling with the tyrant Santa Anna, have our cordial and hearty sympathies; that we still look upon them as brethren, and that unlike the profession of sympathy in Europe towards Poland, we will never see them separated or conquered, or in other words that we will never consent to see Texas stricken from the nations of the Earth.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be requested, and our representatives instructed, to use their utmost influence to procure, by their government, the recognition of Texian Independence.

Resolved also, That a committee of five persons be appointed to procure subscriptions in money, which subscriptions, when procured, shall be appropriated to the use of those who may volunteer from this quarter, and the balance placed in the hands of Felix Huston, Jno. A. Quitman, and Wm. Richardson, to be used for the benefit of the volunteers from Mississippi.

Upon motion of Wm. H. Harst, Esq., a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary, were ordered to be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

And upon motion the meeting then adjourned.

A. G. McNUTT, Chairman.

ALEX. J. FISHER, Secretary.

Indian Fight.—We are informed by a gentleman on board the Galena, on her last trip to the north, that a party of Sioux had a drunken fight at Prairie La Cross in which one Indian was killed, by stabbing, and several others badly cut up; also, that a white man, a trader, got into the melee, and was so severely wounded that his life was despaired of when the Galena left. From the same source we learn that the Sioux and Chippeways have held a "peace treaty," to heal a difficulty that took place between them on account of a murder that had been committed by a Sioux on a Chippeway. As is their custom in such cases, the friends of the deceased take revenge on the party offending by killing him, or a near relative, unless a present, by way of satisfaction, is paid to the deceased's friends. In the present case the Sioux had paid for his man, but the Chippeways notwithstanding killed the offender. The treaty was to settle the matter, and was concluded by the Chippeways returning the presents, which satisfied neither party. It was supposed that as soon as a company of the U. States Dragoons withdrew a fight would take place. [Galena Sentinel.]

Interesting Discovery.—We learn from the Albany Citizen, that among the letters and papers of General Philip Schuyler, is one in which he speaks of the existence of a box, or casket, left in this city, which contained much valuable correspondence and information relative to events connected with the American Revolution and the history of that period. On the occasion of the late visit of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, the only surviving daughter of General Schuyler, to this city, search was instituted for this long missing box, and it was luckily found among the lumber and rubbish of some quiet nook, where it had undisturbedly reposed for fifty years. It was removed from its resting place, and sent on Saturday to Mr. Hamilton. It undoubtedly contains manuscript treasures of great value, connected with some of those stirring events of the Revolution in which General Philip Schuyler was a prominent actor.

Opposition that does not discourage, or intimidate, is apt to inspire men with more than ordinary grandeur and magnanimity. Then it invigorates the soul and gives it an elevation with which it might never have been acquainted.

Fearful Retribution.—Our neighborhood was startled yesterday morning at the report of a pistol fired in Mr. Kendig's store, on Camp street, nearly opposite our office. A moment after the discharge, men were seen running to and fro, as though some frightful deed had been committed. The immediate occasion of the stir and confusion is soon told, though beyond the act there is a history, we fear, darker in its complexion than the transaction we are about to relate.

About 10 o'clock, a girl named Henrietta Blanchard stood in the front door of Mr. Kendig's store, and beckoned to some one to come to her. Mr. Kendig, imagining that she desired to see him on business, stepped up to her. He was told it was not him she wanted, but a Mr. John Parker Pettaway, who is a negro trader. Mr. Pettaway hereupon approached her. She asked him to walk out with her, when he turned to Mr. Kendig and desired that gentleman to step out and hear what she had to say. Mr. K. refused to accompany them into the street, but said if they would go into the back room he had no objection to being present at the interview. He then took Pettaway by the arm, and they were walking together to the rear of the building when a pistol was discharged and Pettaway exclaimed that he was shot. Pettaway recoiled, but was supported by Mr. K. and borne into an ante-room, where he remained until his wound was examined by a physician. The ball struck him in the back, to the left of the spine, just below the ribs, and passed out in front, making a dangerous, though not thought a mortal, wound.

As soon as she fired her pistol, Henrietta threw it down and turned deliberately to walk out. Mr. Kendig requested some one to detain her. She then remarked that she did not wish to elude the officers of the law; that she intended to give herself up to the Recorder. She however took a seat, and in a few moments was surrounded by a large number of citizens. She is a fine-looking, well-formed woman, about eighteen or twenty years of age, as we should judge. She has blue eyes, light brown hair, rather above the ordinary stature, and was dressed in a neat comely and plain style. Her mien was as dignified as the agitation belonging to such a scene would allow, while at the same time she seemed to be laboring under a deep excitement which bore many of the characteristics of a withering sense of wrong endured through shame, abasement and outrage. She was told by some one that she had killed Pettaway. She replied that he had done worse to her. She said that she was a poor, defenceless woman, who had been brought nearly to the grave by him, had been wronged beyond endurance and abandoned in her despair. "To some one who asked her why she did this thing, she replied, "He knows." She then added, in a voice somewhat shaken and tremulous, "This is a very wicked deed, but he deserved it." A short while afterwards she seemed to be oppressed, and asked for water. A gentleman who handed her a glass, thinking that she might have drunk brandy or something of the kind, so violent was her agitation, asked her if she had taken anything else that morning. She looked him earnestly in the face for a moment, and repeated the words "taken anything else" and then with more sternness added, "No, sir, nothing but revenge!" When the officer was about taking her to the lock-up house in Baronne street she remarked, with much firmness and resignation, "they can but kill me, and I have suffered more than that already."

There was nothing in the manner of this unfortunate woman that indicated an abandoned character. We hear that she is a dress maker, and resides with her sister in Royal street, who is married to a respectable citizen. We hear, moreover, many reports of seduction and desertion. It is said, also, that recently she took the offspring of guilty love to the house of Pettaway, where she was turned away with reproaches, and her child cast out as the fruit of an illicit connexion with some other person. However this may be, she appeared to us like one who had been wrought up to a deed of fearful import by a sense of injuries unrequited and irreparable. The horror occasioned by a scene so bloody was qualified by a sympathy for the principal actor in it, who seemed bereft of every emotion but that of revenge for wrongs that were too grievous to be borne, and incapable of exertion except in resenting injuries for which, it must be confessed, human laws furnish but a poor redress.

If what we hear of her past history be true, the blood of Pettaway could not have washed out the stain that soils her reputation forever; there is for her but one atonement—one refuge. Inbruing her hands in the blood of her seducer, if he be such, cannot make clean her garments and sanctify the errors of life to her good. But may it not be admissible to pardon something to the frenzy that seizes upon mortal means to accomplish ends that no remedy in human aid, as it is surely, natural to be merciful to such as have been robbed of all claim to the consideration of society, except that which pity exacts for the forlorn and bruised daughter of sin?

Since writing the above, we learn that Pettaway was still alive, although in much pain, last evening, and that there was some reason to believe he would finally recover. The girl is confined in a room at the watch-house in Baronne street. Should Pettaway be pronounced out of danger, she will probably be allowed to go out on bail at once. Much sympathy is manifested for her in all quarters, and we have understood that any amount of bail could be made up for her immediately. —N. O. Pic.

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS OF JASPER COUNTY.

We the undersigned, (a few of the Planters and Farmers of Jasper County,) being well convinced of the utility of Agricultural Societies, propose to the planters and farmers of Jasper county to meet at Paulding, on the first Saturday of August next, for the purpose of organizing ourselves into a Society, and for the advancement of Agricultural Knowledge.

The improvements and discoveries now making and having been made, in every department of science, and particularly in Agriculture, induces us to make the present effort.

Hitherto the citizens of this portion of the State have been engaged in other pursuits and have neglected, or have been somewhat indifferent about the cultivation of the soil; but this country affords no longer a spontaneous herbage for the numerous flocks of cattle heretofore reared; and we have to resort to the cultivation of the soil. We well know that the present system of farming cannot last. Instead of clearing more and more land, we must seek the means of reclaiming that which is already impoverished by unwise or constant cultivation, or both.

One of the objects of this Society is to supply this defect. We hope we shall be met by all of our agricultural friends on the above occasion.

W. P. CHERRY,
WILLIAM HARTFIELD,
I. H. CLAYTON,
WILLIAM ELLIS,
L. J. JONES,
J. M. GRAYBILL,
MALCOLM McNEILL,
I. E. LANG,
O. P. LANG,
JOHN LIGHTSEY,
JOHN HUSBANDS,
WILLIE MEERS,
JOHN McDONALD,
R. R. ABNEY,
M. F. BEARD,
R. H. DOZIER.

Mexico and the United States.—The editor of the Washington Union says, that he had on the last instant an interview with Mr. Shannon, late Minister to Mexico, the result of which is thus stated: "He gave us a very minute account of the state of parties in Mexico—the character of Santa Anna, and of her present rulers—the tone of the army, and its direction to the North—and the British influence which appears to be in the ascendant in her public councils. He is of opinion that the largest proportion of her people are in favor of a federative system. The authentic accounts which we have on paper from another quarter, and which we lay before our readers, incline to the opinion that the spirit of Mexico is less military than has been supposed; and that, at all events she will take no decided measure towards the United States, until the election of a new President has been made in August. Governor Shannon is inclined to believe that, unprepared as Mexico is for war—destitute, indeed, of almost all resources for carrying it on, upon her own hook—and willing as her present rulers may be to decline hostilities, yet that the excited spirit of the army and of her people may compel the Government to declare war against the United States. England may prevent it. But will she? Mexico cannot do us much serious injury, without the indirect and underhanded cooperation of England. But will she lend it? Will she consent to plunge Mexico in to a war, the flames of which may extend to herself, and which must place in our hands the territory of California, upon which she herself feasts so hungrily 'longing, lingering looks?'"

Thoughts on Desolation.—"Alas! every man has experienced at least one period in his life when the curtain seems to drop, and the drama, for which he has hitherto acted, to end; when a total change appears to pass over the interests he has lived among, and a new and very different kind of existence to open before him. Such is the case when the death of friends has left us lone and companionless, when they, into whose ears we poured our whole thoughts of sorrow or of joy, are gone, and we look around upon the bleak world, without a tie to existence, without one hope to cheer us. How naturally then do we run from every path and place once lingered over, how do we fly the thoughts where in once consisted our greatest happiness, and seek from other sources impressions less painful, because connected with the passed. Still the bereavement of death is never devoid of a sense of holy calm, a sort of solemn peace, connected with the memory of the lost one. In the sleep that knows not waking, we see the end of earthly troubles—in the silence of the grave come no sounds of this world's contention—the winds that stir the rank grass of the churchyard breathe at least repose. Nor so when fate has severed us from those we loved best during lifetime; when the fortunes we hoped to link with our own are torn asunder from us; when the heart comes when we must turn from the path we had followed with pleasure and happiness, and seek another road in life, bearing with us not only all the memory of the past, but all the speculation on the future. There is no sorrow, no affliction like this."

Scripture for H.—A distinguished writer says—"There is but one passage in the Bible where the girls are commanded to kiss the men; and that it is in the golden rule. 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' " "Please don't mistreat my girl," as the Printer said, when the waggon wheel ran over him.

Chrysostomus.—The man to which Christopher Columbus was chained during his imprisonment in St. Domingo, has been removed to the town of Newbern, N. C. It was procured by Robert S. Moberg, late Prisoner in the U. S. Navy, recently deceased. It is indeed a curious and interesting relic.

A delicate Lady.—Mrs. Spriggs will you be helped to a piece of the Turkey? "Yes, my dear Mr. Simpson, I will." What part would you prefer, my dear Mrs. Spriggs? "I will take a couple of the legs, some of the breast, the side bones, some filling, and a few dumplings, as I feel very unwell to-day," Simpson hinted, and when he came to himself he called for the market basket.

It is stated an old lady in Iowa, while recently in the woods, was bitten on the end of her nose by a rattlesnake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died! Coroner's verdict—Poisoned by snuff.

WM. H. MILLER. JNO. S. GOUGH.

MILLER & GOUGH,
COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission Merchants
No. 77 Poydras Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

July 23, 1845. 104y

A CARD.

HAVING learned that no small degree of astonishment, that it is reported in different parts of the district, that I had declined running for District Attorney; now, I wish it to be distinctly understood, once for all, that I have not declined, neither will I—therefore I hope, my friends in the district will turn a deaf ear to all such reports.

DAVID F. DOZIER.

June 11, 1845. 5-5w

J. C. McAlpin. Geo. W. Shekoe.

MALPINE & SHELTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

DECATUR, MISS.

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of their profession, and will attend to all business entrusted to them in the Circuit Courts of Newton and the adjacent counties, and also in the High Courts at Jackson.

June 18, 1845. 6cf

Doctor T. P. Whit.

WILL practice MEDICINE in all its branches. He may at all times be found at his residence in the Killen settlement, unless professionally absent.

May 14, 1845. 1-1f

NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has recently made a large addition to his heretofore well supplied COFFEE HOUSE BAR, or the best LIQUORS to be found in New Orleans or Mobile, consisting in part of French and old Peach Brandy, Holland Gin, Best Monongahela Whiskey, Brandy Cherries and Cherry Brandy, Madeira, Sweet Malaga, Porter, Long Cork Charet Wine, Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, and a good supply of Champagne Cider, &c. &c.

Also, a fine article of Spanish Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

MADISON OVERSTREET.

June 18, 1845. 6fm

T. COOMBER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

IS prepared to do all work in his line at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices. Painting, Gilding, Staining, Lettering, Coloring, Repainting, Ornamental Painting, of every description, &c. &c., on reasonable terms.

Orders left at this Office, will be attended to. May 13, 1845. 1-1f

The Paulding Hotel.

HAS just undergone a thorough repair, and is now open for the reception of Visitors. The proprietor thankful to the public for their past patronage bestowed, will endeavor to still merit the same by assiduous attention to the comfort of his guests. His table will be furnished with the best that the Country affords, and his stable will be furnished with provender and attentive Hostlers. JESSE HYDE.

May 14, 1845. 1-1f

Peter Milligan & Co.

HAVE established themselves in Claiborne, Jasper county, with a well selected stock of DRY GOODS, and will continue to receive fresh supplies from Mobile regularly, if business will justify, which they will sell low for cash. Call and buy cheap bargains.

June 18, 1845. 6cf

JOHN H. BLANKS,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,

QUITMAN, MISS.

May 28, 1845. 6cf

Dr. Richard H. Dozier.

HAS been at considerable expense and trouble to settle himself at Paulding, permanently, for the purpose of devoting his time exclusively to the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS. He feels grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit and secure the confidence of the public. In all cases I will deliver one third of the fee if the patient is discharged, and two thirds if the patient is discharged.

Paulding, May 14, 1845. 1-1f

BLANKS for sale at this Office.